THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

International Lessons-By Henry M. Grout, D. D. - February 22 - Paul Before the Council-Acts 28:1-11

GOLDEN TEXT.-And the night following the Lord stood by him, and said, Ba of good cheer, Paul,-Acts 23:11

1. The blessing of a good conscience (1) -Paul could say this had always been his. And a part of the blessing appears in the calm self-mastery with which he is now able to address this assembly full of prejudice and hostility to him. In nothing could they justly accuse him. So far as they had any right to inquire he felt himself to be without blame. He could look them in the eye without faltering. Such a conscience makes one fearless; it enables him to stand erect, it is a wonderful help to self-mastery, and to mastery over others.

But plainly Paul did not mean that he had been a transgressor of the laws of God. He knew himself a chief sinner. What he meant was that in respect to the chief things of which they would accuse him he had no sense of blame. He had been conscientions in his loyalty to the Jewish nation and laws, "Lived" comes from a word meaning "city"; and so the sentence is equivalent to. I have ever been a conscientious cit-

Here, however, it should be observed that Paul never affirms that it is enough to obey conscience, even were the obedience to be perfect. Besides obedience there must be quest for light. Conscience is not an unerring guide. It needs instruction. It is never right to disobey it; but we must be earnest in the use of all means for its enlighten-

2 The rightfulness of indignant rebuke (2-5)-The Apostle had hardly finished his first sentence when Ananias commanded the servants in attendance to "smite him on the mouth." Jesus was once so smitten (John 18:22). It is still an Eastern way of expressing strong dislike of one's words. But it was an unlawful act, insemuch as the Mosaic precepts gave the accused a right to be heard, and Paul responded with an indgnant rebuke. But did he do right? Some say he did not, and contrast his reply with that of the Savior under similar circumstances. But even Jesus knew how to be sternly severe: and when occasion required denounced the Pharisees as "serpents," a "generation of vipers," "hypocrites" and "whited sepulchers." To say that the Apostle, who could be calm under the cries and insults of a mob, now flamed into a sudden angry passion is to assume what the record does not imply. Bold, plain, indignant rebuke is sometimes a duty.

And yet it is easy to confound personal resentment with righteons indignation; and a'ways it is safe to be generous and ar when the miong is done

Then. Paul himself indicates a di-tinction not to be forgotten, "I wist not, brethren, that he was a high priest." By this he may have meant that he did not at the moment recollect or consider that it was the high pricet whom he was addressing; or he may have meant that he had not noticed which one of the crowded assembly the speaker was. But we notice that he does not recall his words, as untrue or undeserved. What he does is to confess that it was not fitting that they should be addressed to one filling such an office. He distinguishes between the office and the person holding it. The former he would respect. So he teaches us the great lesson of respect for dignity and authority. It is better to withhold rebuke and to be silent when merited denunciation would bring rule and government into con-

3 The value of sagacity and tact (6 10) -Our Savior bade His disciples be wise as serpents. This wisdom the Apostle displayed in the face of this council. He saw that his judges were in no mood to give him a fair or patient hearing. He also saw that they were composed of two parties. The one part were Pharisees, who believed in the future state. and the resurrection of the dead. The other part were Sadducees, who had no hope in a hereafter and no faith in a resurrection. Paul at once proclaimed himself a Pharisee.
The effect was instantly to divide them, and
to enlist one part on his side.
4. The Christian's support in weariness
and trouble (11).—Faul found this, that

night, in the Castle. None other than Jesus himself appeared at his bedside, perhaps of straw, and bade him "Be of good cheer." So he had fresh proof that he was never alone; that in the midst of all his trials and perplexities and perils his Master's eye was upon him, his Master's hand was restraining ere and guiding there to the wisest issue.

But two things are to be noticed in the cheer spokes by the Lord. "As thou hast testified of me in Jerusalem." Here is commendation: what he had done was observed and approved by the Master. How comforting that recognition of faifhfulness! Then, "so must thou bear witness also at Rome." Are we to infer that, after all, Paul's chief trouble was his fear that this purpose to tell the gospel story at Rome might be disap-pointed? What love for Christ and for souls comes out here! Was there ever such forgetfulness of self, such outgrowing love? Yes. He had only caught somewhat of his Mas-

1. Not every professing Christian seems to be careful to keep a good conscience. How is it with us? 2. One purpose of the Bible is to instrust

and quicken conscience; he who does not use it to these ends willingly abides in error 3. There is a peril in sharp rebukes. He who would use it needs a double portion of the Spirit. The meekness of Christ is safe

4. It is noble to confess a fault. Nothing more surely conciliates an enemy or binds a friend, or disarms the prejudice of those we

would convince or persuade.

5. Disrespect to officials, whether in act or speech, greatly injures the cause they represent; by it the influence and usefulness of

ministers is often seriously lessoned.
6. Note how Paul addressed his judges,
"Brethren!" On the one hand he did not cripge; on the other he was not haughty. He was manly and friendly. This is one way to win both respect and confidence.

7. The servant of Christ need never be without cheer. Always he will have good work to do; quite enough to satisfy his most ardent love. Always he may be sure of the presence and guidence and smile and keeping of his gracious Master in heaven.

Vanderbilt's Plucky Daughter.

[Syracuse Journal.]

William Seward Webb, a son of General James Watson Webb, the journalist, mar-Lelia Osgood Vanderbilt, the last remaining unmarried daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, the richest man in America. It was a love match, too, and the young pair are as happy as turtle doves in each other's society. Webb, was a young sprig and Vanderbilt did not ike him. Figuratively speaking, he kicked him out of the house several times, but in this instance love laughed at kicks, and the young girl was in love with young Webb and when a girl is in love there is one of two things—she will either get over it or go through with it. Mise Lelia had set her heart on the young doctor, and if the stern father had surrounded his domicile with a ce bristling with spikes, scattered broken fence bristling with spikes, scattered broken hottles at all the approaches and populated the enclosure with hungry buildogs the Romeo of my story would have braved all the dangers, with the additional one of the Vanderbilt boot, to bask in the light of his lady love's eyes. The old gentleman was unrelenting, and I verily believe there would have been an elopement but for the interference of Mrs. Vanderbilt. She was the danghter of a clergyman, you know. She is m's foresight cow how things were go- | eted the Prince's check for £40,000.

ing and told her husband that he must not try to prevent the match. He respects his wife, who is all that a helpmeet implies to him, and bowed to her will. They were married with a good deal of pomp. Mr. Vanderbilt made the young man a junior pertner in a firm of brokers, to give him a Wall street education and then set him up in business for himself.

KNOTTY PROBLEMS.

Our readers are invited to furnish original enigmas, charades, riddles, rebuses and other "knotty problems," addressing all communications relative to this department to R. B. Chadbourn, Lewiston,

No. 1111 .- A Charade. O. Robin Hood was a forester free, And he wore the forest "one," And over the country wide rode he,

His roan steed upon. His forest lodge was a merry place, Twas in the heart of "two; And there he came one morn from the chase And foud his bugal blew.

The echoes bounded to and fro, And lingered faint and sweet: And out of the lodge a milk-white doe, Sprang trembling to his feet. Will Scarlet bent his stout ash bow,

And tied on the neck of the trembling doe

A scarlet ribbon band. "Let none to chase her ever dare; She came my grace to claim, And safe and sound is she I swear,

Bar Robin stayed his hand,

Though the King to seek her come!' He said, and smiled, and stepped away, And let the captive go:

And in the "all" for many a day Lived Robin's milk-white doe. No. 1112 .- An Anagram. When I read with wonder

The big, remantic lies. The tales of blood and thunder That novelists devise; The fancies of inditer With an addled brain: I sometimes thinkthe writer "Is almost insane." NELSONIAN.

No. 1113 .- A Diamond, A letter. 2. Anything dippeed or softened in liquid. A thin plate or scale of anything. Specimens.

A shaddock, or fruit of Citrus decumans. Little balls. In English law, courts of criminal jurisdiction within a township. A town in Spain. 9. A letter.

MORNING STAR.

No. 1114,-an Enigma. I may be called a piece of ground, Or as waste of liquor may be found; Of strikes of oysters I am ten I'm a cosmetic, and may be An arm belonging to the sea. I have hostility to dirt; I'm refuse food, fermen'ed wort, And surely 'twould not be amiss To say I am a dentifrice. By those whose scalps are getting bare 'm used to repovate the hair. 'm a thin coa', and every lower Knows I'm a portion of his oar.
Of rivers I'm the shallowest part; 'm used in the distilling art; dolasses, water, scummings, dunder! Such a mixture makes one wonder. NELSONIAN.

No 1115 .- A Literary Acrostic. The initials of the authors of the following notations form the author of There are no friends like the old friends,

May Heaven prolong their lives! There are no loves like the old loves, God bless our loving wives!' 1. "Her feet beneath her petticoat,

Like little mice stole in and out, Asif they feared the light."

2. "Justice is lame as well as blind among us. 3. "Silently one by one in the infinite meadows of Heaven Blossomed the lonely stars, the forgot-menots of the angels."

"Tis a burst of sunshine, A tender fall of rain That sets the barest life abloom, dakes old hear's young again.'

"A jack-knife for his youngest son.
A rifle for his eldest one."

"Ever from below, Aspiring as one who loves, too fair, too fair, To be consumed within the glow Of one serenejand unapproached star.'

No. 1116 -An Old One. A certain man bespoke a thing Which the maker home did bring: The one that made it did not choose it: The one that bespoke it did not use it: The one that used it did not know Whether he used the thing or no.

No. 1117 .- A Transposition, I once saw a lady who drank a good deal of - and - shrimps with a relish, and who said that the former might almost be called a National beverage. AMELIA.

A Gift for Some Reader. To the sender of the best lot of answers to the "Knotty Problems" of February will be presented "Zigzag Journeys in Classic Lands," elegantly printed on heavy paper, profusely illustrated and finely bound. Each week's solutions should be forwarded within six days after the date of the Sentinel

containing the puzzles answered. Answers. 1097 .- 1. Imaginings (Im a-g in, in g-s). Atonic (At on I see). 3 I's in glass. 1098 .- A briefless barrister.

STRAP KARAGANES MALAYAN PENAL REN

1100 .- Ash-land (the home of Henry Clay) 1101.-Charon (son of Erebus and Nox), Chiron (a Centaur).

1102 -- I like anagrams. F arrag 0 A utograp H M acaron I E mbry O

A Great Russian Gambler. 1St. James's Gazette. time with perfect composure. The fact is, the last few days. He once played a match at ecarte with Khalil Bey, another inveterate and of the lingering memories and of the lingering memories and of the last few days. The last few days another inveterate tributes in every section of the land when a girl is in laye there. Prince Demidoff's gambling exploits have gamester, the stake being £2,000 each game; and it was agreed between the parties that they were to go on playing till one of the m had lost a "million" to the other. They played all night in a private room in the Cafe Anglais, Khalil Bey winning 620,000 in the first hour or two; but his luck then turned, and at 9 o'clock next morning the Prince had won £6,000. Fatigued with so long a struggle, the players lay down on the sofas in the room for a siesta, and slept till midday, when, after a light breakfast, they set down to the card table again. They honored husband from the highest civil broke off for an hour in the evening for dinner, resumed their game, played through the whole of the second night, and at 11:30 next or of a clergyman, you know. She is morning Khalil Bey, who was favored by a parted and sensible, and with a second rop of luck, won the match and pock-

Written for the Sunday Sentinel. THE SOLDIER.

BY AN EX SOLDIER.

Curious-is it not-that in the courts, the stores, the shops, the saloons, you meet every day, without knowing it men before whom you would bow down, if you knew their history? The gentleman who habitually mixes my modest todday was a Major on Sedwick's staff, my pet lawyer was a Brigadier, my doctor was a very dashing Colonel, my editor was not very high uphe was a Quartermaster Sergeant. My carpenter, the other day, astonished me by de tailing his experience in the Libby. For twenty years he has been mending my back fence, and, until a few days ago, I never knew he was a hero in disguise. Why, even the preachers surprise you. Once at a reunion I went over the list of the men who. when Sumter was fired on, sprang to arms, By some oratorical misfortune, I left out the preachers. After the speech was over, I was coolly presented to some preachers on the platform, each one of whom had carried a musket on the Union side. I shall never leave out the preachers again. Were ever men o modest as the Indiana soldiers? You may live with them for years without knowing that they ever gaily marched to the cannon's mouth as if on dress parade; that they cha ged the forts at Vicksburg and were left for cead on the slope; that night after night they lay in the trenches in the snow and mud. Office has occasionally sought them, but one hundred thousand of them are political privates, as they were privates in the army. For my brethren and myself I do not complain of the condition of things. I do not repine that office, honors, wealth, have passed us by-glorg is still left usglory enough. In our magnificent indapondence we can afford to trust to history. Proudly we take care of the sick and the widows. We give of our pittances to our brethren in want with a gladness that adds a holiness to our blessed charity. I said these men were heroes. Fresh from the high school, the college, the university, young men or women, can you name me a deed of hercism embalmed in Roman, Greek, or modern history, that I can not parallel from our own war? Try it! Tell me of the Roman who, armed, equipped, and mounted, sprang into the chasm that Rome might be I point you to Sheridan at Cedar Creek on his black horse spurring into the laws of death. Tell ma of the three men who held the bridge, one of whom remained until his comrades cut it away bahind him, and then sprang into the "tawny | corsage instead of a brooch. The tulle veil Tiber" and swam across. I point you to | will be confined with a small diadem wreath | Turko-Russian war broke out he entered the Core at Altoona Pass with one ear shot of orange blossoms. The simplicity of the Turkish service, was captured by the Rus away, and otherwise wounded, holding the Fort against enormous odds, while Sherman signals: "Hold the Fort, I am coming."

Tel me of Xer ophon's march to the sea. I po a on to a grander and more glorious one-at- man's march to the sea. Tell h . f Hannibal crossing the Alps. point to wooker's battle above the clouds

at Lookout Mountain. Tell me of Paul Jones lashing the Ben Homme Richard to the Serepis, and fighting his own ship until she sank, and then boy ding and capturing the Serapis. I point you o Curtis, with instant death upon him, dashing his torpedo boat against the Merrimac, and blowing her to pieces. Tell me of Nelson, at the battle of the Nile.

saying, "I can not see the signal to stop fir-I point you to Farragut, lashed to the mast, amid a storm of shot and shell, in Mobile Bay. Tell me of Wellington, uttering the memorable expression at Waterloo, "Up, goard, and at 'em." I point to our Wellingt n-Grant-saying inthe Richmond cam; aigr, "I'll fight it out on this line if it

putting his spy glass to his blind eye, and

takes all summer.' standard and leading a brigade across the bridge. I point to Lee with a battle flag in his hand, leading a charge at Chancellors. ville. Tell me of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, of which Tennyson

Cannon to right of them Cannon to left of them Cannon in front of them Volleyed and thundered

While Into the valley of death Rode the six hundred. Can I furnish a fellow to this immortal

Major Peter Keenen, of the eighth Pennsylvania Cavairy, I believe, was ordered by Pleasonton at Chancellorsville, to charge with four hundred men Stonewall Jackson s Corps of ten thousand. With a proud smile lighting up his face, he answered, "I will do it," and he and his men were literally impaled on the bayonets of the enemy. Sherman had forgotten this when he offered \$500 reward for the body of a dead cavalryman. Are there any more great deeds known of all men? Bring them forth,

and I will guarantee to cite another, per-

formed by American soldiers, as great and

glorious.

But, I am a little too serious. In writing for the Sentimel the three or four humorous articles which it has kindly published. I stipulated that they should pe in the nonsense vein. But, seriously, does anybody know-now that twenty years have elapsedwhat the South was fighting for? I asked : "repel" once, captured in Alabama, what he was fighting for. His answer was "for number one." This was the nearest I ever came to a solution of this vexed question The curious history is that Sumter was fired on the 12th day of April, 1861. Before that day Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada were admitted as Territories, and not one word in the bills admitting them was on the subject of slavery. The long battle in Congress nad been fought and won by Douglas before the actual fighting commenced. And now I must sadly leave the humor out of this communication. Camp life with its fun and froite, the custard pie of the sutler, the drills with their ludicrious mistakes must all be unmentioned. I got on the wrong story at the beginning and now I am done with he-

roism forever. PRESIDENT POLK'S WIDOW.

A Famous Woman as seen at Home-Her Undying Love.

Colonel McClure, in Philadelphia Times. Just forty years ago, on the 5th of Marc's, 1845, Mrs. James K. Polk entered the White House at Washington as the wife of the President and chief lady of the land. She had then reached even beyond the full noon had entered into the story of her honored life; Few of the people of the present have personal recollections of the gentle grace and easy dignity with which she shone in the circles of the nation's most cultured men and women of that day; but the pleasant tradition of the White House that makes the name of Mrs. Madison illustrious as the most tell of the well-merited and more than gen-erous homage paid to Mrs. Polk while presiding as the cental figure of the social jewels of the Republic. She welcomed at her hospitable board the Clays, the Websters, the Calhouns, the Bentons, the Bells, the Buch-

dream less couch of the dead in the green lawn that fronted their beautiful home in Nashville, and there the ashes of her lord repose in daily view of the one whose life has had a single sorrow that makes all other sorrows fade into forgetfulness. Unforgetting as if unforgotten, the modest panoply that covers the tomb of her buried love is the shrine to which go out the devotions of each succeeding day, and the room in the homestead where the ex-l - ident sank calmiy into the sleep of death has stood unsitered and unoccupied. save as widowed love returns to the altar of blighted but unwearied affection. Thus while a full generation has come and cone has Mrs. Polk kept faithful vigii over her husband's dust and her husband's honor. She has seen ten Presidents cersor before the long halt shall come.

follow Mr. Polk in the chair he so worthily filled, as d is likely to see the eleventh suc-Of all the women of the land, the widow of James K. Polk has always been accorded the largest measure of the nation's respecand reverence. While ever faithful to the one bright memory of her long and beautiful life, she has made friend and stranger, old and young high and low, welcome to her hospitable home, and the visitor to Nashville who does not cross the threshold of Mrs. Polk's home and receive her welcome, is forgetful of one of the most delightful op porturities. Every day her house bears the greeting of the journeying stranger, and the bright faces of childhood, of early men and womanhood, and of ripened age come and go as the grand old lady smiles upon them with the weight of more than four-score years upon her. I saw her in the midst of a large reception she had given to Philadelphia ladies, and although bowed with are and unable to stand without support, she was sprightly as any of the many accomplished ladies who assisted in her queenly hospitality, and her unclouded momory and unabated interest in public men and public events made her ever the center of attraction for all.

MISS MACKAY'S DRESSES.

The Wedding Outfit of the Girl Who Wedded a Prince. Lucy Hooper in Philadelphia Telegraph.

Miss Mackay's trousseau is very extensive and superb, but her dresses her more remarkable for elegances of material and for grace and originality of design than for showiness or gorgeousness. The wedding dress is a heavy ivory-white satin, the train bordered with a band of embroidery in white silk worked on the material itself, and representing orange blossoms with their buds and foliage. The front of the skirt is bordered with a fringe of orange buds, and is caught up at one side with a spray of orange blossoms. The corsage is high to the throat, and is embroidered down the front with a band of orange blossoms. A small cluster of the same bridal flowers closes the vest and skirt front of passementarie to match, in silk and beads. The dress for the presentation at the Court of Italy is in point aiguille lace of exquisite fineness and artistic design. The underskirt is covered with draperies of this superb lace, and flounces of it are set upon the long coucttrain. The corsage has a planted vest of point lace and ruffles of lace form the sleeves. Another court dress is in white faille, the skirt front front embroidered with masses of of daisies in white silk, with centers of looking glass beads. The long train of the same material is bordered with a band of embroidery to correspond. A third court dress is in plain blue faille, with the skirt fromt embroidered with daisies in pale blue chein the stems and forisge. The corsage is is arranged to encircle the young wearer's throat. The daisy being the name-flower of Queen Marguerite, of Italy, it is the favorite blossom for adorning the court drasses of Tell me of Napoleon at Lodi, seizing a | the ladies who are present at her balls and

An exquisite dinner-dress is in Watteau brocade in narrow stripes of pale pink and white, figured with tiny flowers in their natural hues. This dress is made in the genuine Louis XVI. style, the overskirt being looped with pale pink ribbons, and the undershirt being covered with ruffles of finest valenciennes. Another dinner dress is in scarlet yelvet, the skirt laid in box-plaits, and having a short detachable train. The corsage is bordered around the top with antique Venetian guipure of wonderful beauty. Avery andsome visiting-dress is in seal-brown faille, with a vest and skirt-front of valvet or the same hue, embroidered in seal-brown ilk with clusters of filberts with their leaves and fol age Another was in steel gray taill : with the velves vest and skirt front emband ered with flowers and 'eaves in steel-gray silk. Most of the evening dresses were in delicate shades of crepe de chine or in sicil ienne. One, in crevette crepe de chine, was made in the Restoration style, with a round, plaited baby-waist, short plaited underskirt and draped overskit. Another, in the same material but in ivory white, had the overskirt dotted all over with large pearl beads, the underskirt being cut in front into deep scallops, which were outlined with pearls. The train was square and was laid in flat folds. These are but a tithe of the various

tasteful and dainty toilets prepared for the young bride. The morning dresses were in themselves a study, chaudron or plush trimmed with point lace, crimson plash, pearl and tea-rose pekin, trimmed with gray cashmere and scarlet surrah, and white cashmere trimmed with blue or olive velvet, were among the materials employed. The undergarments in finest cambric, adorned with hand-embroidery and the most exquisite of valenciennes lace, are realy ertistic in their workmanship. Some articles were bordered with medallions of vallenciennes let into the material, around the skirt as well as around the top, others had a narrow frill of valenclennes. This division of the trousseau included not only undergarments of all descriptions, but also sheets and pillow-cases en suite and covered with finest hand embroidery, towels, table linen, etc., silk stockings and slippers to match every costume, a

bonnet for each walking dress, etc., etc. The wedding gift of Mr. Mackay to his daughter is a set of diamonds. comprising a long spray of fern leaves which can be worn in the hair or encircling the top of the cor-sage, a necklace foured of three rows of sage, a necklace foured of three rows of pointed leaves meeting a diamond band that ited. Where could they have gone but into surrounds the throat, a porte-bonbear brace-let in diamonds, a pair of solitaire earrings of great beauty and a comb surmounted with a row of diamond leaves Mrs. Mackays gift is a necklace and a pair of bracelets in large pearls, each of five strings, separated tide of her years, as more than forty winters | at intervals with dramond bars, and also a pair of large and perfect rubles set as ear-

A Costly Joke.

|New York Tribune. | Hannibal Hamlin tells that when he w speaker of the Lower House of the Maine Legislature, there was among the members a very dandified old fellow whose chief weakness was in trying to conceal the bald- of sergeant-at-arms, and as he was a plausitributes in every section of the land which ness which was rapidly stealing over his ble fellow, and could say the Lord's prayer tell of the well-merited and more than gen- head. He came into the House each morn- without biting his tongue, he was elected. ing with his hair so carefully combed that it looked as though each particular hair had been pasted in its place. Even as it was, there were scarcely enough to cover the bald spot. One morning Speaker Hamlin, thinkanans of our history, and in all the bitter ing to have some fun, called this gentleman or so to the secret service fund over which said: "The conflicts of the disputing giants of the last to him and said: "My dear Blank, I beg he had entire control. He called Bruce to pessession." your pardon, but one of your hairs is crossed manded from all by the lady of the White at once and replied: "You insult me, sir! you insuit me!" and walked stiffly back to his seat. He refused to be reconciled, and trust of the world he was suddenly called, in | he became Hamlin's life long enemy. A few the full vigor of his life, to join the great years later, when Hamlin was a caudidate majority beyond, and the whole nation for the United States Senate, this man was mourned the common bereavement it suffered by the death of James K. Polk Widdecided the contest in favor of Hamlin's
dowed and alone, Mrs. Polk fitted the
optonent.

EL MAHDY'S RIGHT HAND,

The Career in New York of the False Prophet's Chief aid. John Swinton's Paper.

One night of May, eleven years ago, in a dingy back room of an old brick house in Wooster street, I met a young Frenchman who even then had played a part which doubtless had prepared him for the extraordinary adventure in which he is now engaged. He was a mid a group of his friends, and had just reached this country as a refugee. He had been an actor in the Paris revolt of March, 1871; he had escaped the massacre that followed the suppression of the Commune; he had afterward been arrested and condemned to death; his punishhad been changed to that of banishment to the penal colony of New Caledonia in the Pacific; he had there, with a few companions got up a daring plan of escape; they had carried out that plan amid dangers as great as ever were encountered; and in May of 1874 the little party of fugitives had arrived in San Francisco, from which Mr. Olivier Pain hastened to New York where he spent a few cays prior to his departure for England as a place of safety.

When here he looked about thirty years of age, and was tall, lithe, and handsome, poss seed of both the vivacity and the gravity of an experienced worldling of Paris. He had done duty on the press as an assallant of the Empire; he had done service in the field during the Franco German war, and subsequently during the revolt at Paris: he had suffered the hardships of French convict life, and was then in full flight from one kind of peril to another: but, withal, he den caned bloself as though his resources had not yet been tested. Well according to the cable dispatches,

this young Frenchman, Mr. Olivier Paio, has for the past year been the military adviser of the 'False Prophet," who is now leading his wild hordes of Arabian spearsmen against the British invaders of Egypt and the Soudan; and it is this same Frenchman who led the storming party that captured Khartor m and put an end to the care er of General Gordon. It is a long distance from Paris to New Caledonia, and from Woosfer street to the Soudan, but Mr. Pain has measured it; it is a queer change from convict and fugitive to his present rank in the host of the "Faithful," but he has undergone it. As far back as last year the dispatches tola of a mysterious Frenchman who was reported to be in the Arab came. and who was high in the confidence of El Mald: but it was not till last January that we were assured of Mr. Pain's being in command of 13,000 or the Mandi's troops at Metermeh: now we have the news of his victory a Khartoum, under which the British Gov-

er ment is recling. Mr. Pain hat a varied experience after leaving New York. He went to London. and next to Geneva, where he was concerned in several newspaper ventures. When the toilet will be unbroken by a jewel of any | sians and condemned to death as a spy; but kind. For the civil marriage, which | the sentence was not executed, and he gat takes place at the Mayor's office, a dress has | out of prison in time to return to France and been prepared of deep blue gray faille, with | to Parisian journalism under the amnesty of 1880 It was as a correspondent that he penetrated to the camp of Et Mahdi, where his knowledge of the art of war brought him to the front. The English papers have given | produced by bells. notice that he will be hanged as soon as Lord Wolseley gets hold of him.

A LOST CONTINENT.

Submerged Lands in the South Pacific and the Destruction of Their Natives. |San Francisco Chronicle. |

Captain William Churchill, before the Academy of Sciences, sought to show by the records of deep-sea soundings and from archacological remains that the Pacific islands nille, with a slight admixture of wood color | are only the remnants of a submerged continent, whose mountain peaks and lofty bordered with daisies and a corsage of daisies | heights are all that remain above the surface of the ccean. He dwelt at length on the subject of a Polynesian autecedant civilization as revealed through ancient implements, statues and sculptured stone slabs found on a few of the groups, more notably the Fejees. The studies of zoophytes and coral formations taken from a depth of 2 000 fathoms and more also confirmed this belief of the subsidence of the prehistoric continent. On P teairn's Island and also on Tahiti and Ton ga-Tabu had been found remains which showed the existence of a long-forgotten | new that He has come Himself to be the tribe. At Tonga-Tabu a monster trilithon | way, we will not give Him up for any negas to be seen. It is composed of gray | tion, -W. M. Taylor. volcanic stone, with neatly dressed edges. It is ten by twelve feet square, and stands twenty feet out of the ground. It is sur mounted by a huge kava bowl. He described the implements and metals in use by the natives of several of the groups before the advent of the white voysgers, and said that iron and steel were unknown to them before their aiscovery by civilized persons.

Captain Churchill described the mone lithic statues of stone and sculptured wood found on Easter Island. The monoliths were found standing in rows of five or six. only a few feet apart. They were hewn from voicanic rock, and were either very crude in workmanship or else they have salfered from the ravages of time. One rew of these statues was quite well preserved. Each of them was ten feet high, and they repre sented human heads and bodies, with a kind ci cap or other head covering on the top These were the same statues seen and de scribed by Captain Cook in his works on travel and discovery. finely scalptured hand of a dancing girl and some polished wooden slabs, on which were numerous hieroglyphcat figures in long rows, had been discovered an and ent and half-ruined stone house on laster Island. This was the only raile of a

ative written language ever found in the Pacific Islands. The depopulation of many of the Polyne sien is ands through the ravages of disease and 'head hunting' was commented upon. long period of over population, during which the practice of "swarming," as he termed it, was often resorted to in order that the re sistence on their limited territory. He | the State Church. pointed to well-verified tales of the selection and sending forth of certain undesirable members of the tribes from their homes in canoes, to drift about in mid-ocean until they perished or reached some less crowded island, where they might find an abidingplace. The masses of people crowded to-gether on these small islands must, the speaker argued, have to ne from a larger terthe sea?

REGISTER BRUCE'S FORTUNE.

The Curious Career of the Ex-Senator, Nov Register of the Treasury New York Mail and Express.

The story of the fortune of Register of the Treasury Bruce is a curious one. He was born in Virginia, and was a slave in Mississippi at the time of the war. At its close he went North to Obsrlin, where he got some edusation, and then drifted South. He returned to Mississippi in the height of re-construction times, and arrived at Jackson when the Legislature was just being organized. He at once put in a claim for the office islature to make an appropriation of \$30,000 him, elapped him on the back and said: "My man, you are not making any money at all. You deserve a better place. I appoint you sheriff of Bolivar County." Of course the

secret service fund was passed.

A few months more and Alcorn again sends for Bruce. At the close of the interview he says: "The sheriff's office is too emall a place for you I will make you the tax collector of Bolivar County." Brace Pugh nor anything belonging to him was on any account to be molested.

came a manipulator of men and bought a arke plantation. He specula ed and ad led to his pile, and soon became known as one of the leading colored men of Missis-

When the State was again admitted to the Union Governor Alcorn again sent for Bruce. At this time there was a vacancy in the I nited States Senate from Mississippi, caused by the unexpired term of Jeff Davis. The Legislature was to elect a Senator for this short term and also for a long one. Among the leaders of the colored people was a Methodist preacher named Revels, whom Alcorn wanted to get out of the way. He said to Brue: "Revels is a good man and we had better promote him." Bruce nodded, and Revels went to Washington. Alcorn then took the long senatorial term. But at Washington Governor Alcorn grew tired of Revels, and finally told Bruce that he had better let Revels go back to Mississippi, and they would establish a university and make him president. This they did, and Reve's who was a Methodist preacher, was delighted with the change.

By this time Bruce's eye had looked quite through the science of politics, and a few years later a senatorial election occurring be decided to be a candidate himself. The State credit was very low and the legislators were receiving their nay in State certificates not worth over eight, cents on the dollar. Bruce offered to cash them at par provided he should be elected Senator. He cashed the certificates and came to the Senate. Here he deported himself so well that when he was nominated for his present position Sanator Lamar moved his confirmation. Senator Bruce is worth over \$100,000. He still owns his Massissippi plantation and has money in Government bonds.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE AND INCI. DENT.

If God is our guide, he will be our guard. -M. Heiry. Of all e mmentaries upon the Scriptures, gred examples are the best and the liveliest.

"I the u the empty out of thy fulness the pat of the falness of God thine emptiness may be filled. - Augustine.

"Are you sure you are converted?" asked Mr. Spurgeon of a devout housemaid. "'Deed, sir, I think I am, for I sweeps under the beds and in dark corners."-Providence

It is said that the laws of England for bid member of the Royal family to marry a Romanist, under pain of forfeiting all rights and privileges, including, of course, succession to the throne. A man got up recently at a church meeting in Angusta, Me., and after explaining

that he had been reduced from afficience to poverty, requested the church to return him the sum of \$2,000 which he had given 10 it when he was wealthy. He didn't get A rew musical instrument, to be called the Bellimonium." which will be available for

church use, especially in the singlog of Christian carols, has been invented by Rev E. Husband, of F kestone. The instra ment has a piano key board of two chromatic octaves, and the mulical sound is entirely A Presbyterian Church in Albany, N. Y. having insisted on the resprinkling of a candidate who came from the Romish fellow-

tery. The presbytery sustained the Church in its decission. Then the matter was referred to the synod with a like result, and now the General Assembly, to meet in May next, must give the final verdict. Many Christians have to endure the solitude of the unnoticed laborer. They are serving God in a way which is exceedingly useful, but not at all noticeable. How very sweet to many workers are those little cor-

ners of the newspapers and magazines which

describe their labors and successes! Yet some

ship, an appeal was sent up to the presby-

who are doing what God will think a great deal more of at last, never saw their names in print .- Spurgeon. Find us a better answer to the questionings of our spirits than Christ has furnished. Show us a better ideal of manhood than He has given. Bring us a better testimony of the life beyond the grave than he has borne. Ah! for four thousand years the world tried in vain to return to God; and,

Bishop Taylor's little missionary army destined for Congo land took its departure from New York a few days since on the steamer City of Montreal. The company consisted of twenty-nine men aud women and sixteen children-the largest band of mission aries that ever sailed from this country. They propose to land at the Portuguese towns of Loanda, on the western coast of Africa, and from that point penetrate into the interior on foot, or with such means of conveyance as they may be able to secure.

President White, of Cornell, is quoted as saying with reference to college morning prayers: "The most devoted Christian man in many of our institutions of learning saw reason to believe that the usual forced attendance upon morning college prayers was of very doubtful utility. To huddle into a cheeriess room a great mass of students just harried from their breakfasts, with minds intent upon the recitation of the next hour, is certainly a very doubtful way of induct ing young men into the beauty of holiness.

The religious movement started in Swed and Norway come forty years ago by K Otal Rosennis, was carried on after his dead by Dr. Waldenstorm, a former Luthe an pastor in Christiansand, and during the past fall and winter a great "awakening," as i is called, bas taken place. These countries said to be stirred from one end to the other the points at issue being four in number, a bearing chiefly upon the question of a Prior to this era of decay there bad been a | "change of heart" and having the missions on one side and the Lutheran State Church on the other. The former have now 400 houses of public worship with a membership maining people might be able to find sub. of 115,000. They ask the disestablishment of

The Right Rev. Bishop Altred Lee in a late letter to Bishop Potter concerning the subject of monastic vows being imposed upon Episcopal clergymen, says: "I conceive the evidence from history to be conclusive that the principal on which monasticism is based is inherent y victous, and that if ef forts at revival in the present day have any immediate success the result will not differ from the experience of the past. Some of the causes are not very difficult to discover, but it is sufficient to name one. Monastic orders have no warrant from the word of God. It was long after the Apostolic age that they arose. They have flourished most at periods and in lands where the Scriptures were little read "

How General Logan Took Senator Pugh of Alabama, Prisoner, (Washington Star.)

Senator Push, of Alabama, served in the same Congress with Senator Logan just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. They were then members of the same political party and were personal friends. Near the close of the war, when the Union soldiers went through Alabams, a detachment of Wilson's without biting his tongue, he was elected.
Bruce became an influential factor about the Legislature, and Alcorn, the governor of Mississippi, was glad to have his friendship.
One time Governor Alcorn wanted the finishers. when the detachment drew up to his gate he said: "There's the house, go in and take

The officer in command inquired: "Is your name James L. Pugh?"

"That is my name, sir."
"Here are my orders respecting you," said
the officer, extending a paper. Mr. Pugh
unfolded expecting to read an order for his immediate arrest and transportation to prison. Instead of that, he read an order isened by General Logan that neither Mr.

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